UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

And Chronicle.

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VOLUME XXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1843. WHOLE NO. 1134.

Original Poetry.

NATHAN HALE.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY DILL A. SMITH.

"I only lament that I have but one life to lose for my country." Nathan Hale.

He saw a client his country's sky bedim—
He heard the murmurings of the threatened storm;
And though from home he was a stranger to him,
A veteran's spirit nerved his youthful arm.
"Arouse, the foe!"—the word was the alarm!
The bird of freedom heard its parent wing—
"Up! up!" and to the breeze—Columbia's banner flung!
They come in hosts on mast—they freight—and bind
For months and years the fearful contest rage!
Old men and youth fared, side by side, a bed
Of rock with their fairest blood! Yet still was waged
The deadly conflict! Man to man engaged!
And that their cause was noble Heaven might plead,
The star of conquest seemed but further to recede.

Then on his throne, the leader of their host
Sat brooding o'er the ills that boded 'round
Was then the boon of Freedom to be lost!
In the dark cloud, their fabled wrath to ward!
Oh that he knew the Briton's strength and ground!
One struggle more, and the glad sun might shed
A nation's glorious birth—the proud oppressor's rout!
Within the council, there is sudden haste
A gathering of chiefs, and of the night wing scared
A daring enterprise before them's placed—
Mercenaries in disguise, and in no place
The country's weal a secretive demands!
Who that will brave the hazard of the die,
And venture up for life, Columbia's? for these!
A years unseen,—deep, solemn, as the hazard—
Its fearful stake—the life of every such one!
An ignominious death—a felon's doom
The price of failure! This, whose lot was to throw
For a brief moment o'er the group! But, true,
If fortune smiled—imperishable fame—
A nation's gratitude—a name revered some!
And now, a mercury and the accredited crowd—
There was a hesitancy—a pause—a silence!
As rent with martial sway, and bearing proud,
Princes himself before them. Young, full fair,
Yet scorn'd he, he would any danger dare
He speaks—"my country! I obey your call—
Living—the soldier's sword—or bleeding if I fall!"
He went. But why repeat his mournful story!
He fell!—gone, smote from a traitor's sky!
And that it was not on the field of glory,
He died, as valor's sons should ever die.
For there was heroism in every sigh—his last sigh!
His only sorrow and regret that he,
Had but one life to lose, for freedom, and for them!
And did his country well the debt repay!
Ground she his name 'among the stars of Heaven'
Or ever'd he more a blot 'mongst mortals' earth!
Heaven have lost their conquering armies no.
Have lasted bravely, and have bravely died,
And yet their names are not in Glory's book!
How oft their daring sprang from unwon pride,
Ambition's spirit, and the love of fame!
And 'twas not always in defence of right,
That they have fought, and bled, and died in the fight,
But lo! their tomes! monuments, that rear
Towering unto the clouds! The sculptor's art
Hath been exhausted, that their names
Of sons itself should wear to form a part
But here, in Glory's book, how few are found!
Truth, valor, justice—here if written be—
Whose many daring out, but never known counted.
Ay, here are they who stands in history alone!
Go down—his memory, link'd with all, at great,
Of patriot, statesman, soldier, or sage,
Grows in our hearts as when he met his fate!
Yet in his grave low, lone, and desolate!
No monument, stone, nor any memorial mark!
But what, alas! of low from his proud country will!
Nor tells that in her youth, a soldier knelt,
He joined her armies—dared the haughty foe;
In her defence, his young life dearly sold,
And Liberty! Liberty! how can you think not know
Oh grateful! dost thou reward him so!
Is this the mood of nature! is it just
America! that thou should'st thus neglect his dust!
Go fling your millions to the feeble wind!
Exhaust your treasure at the mighty hoard!
And leave your brave defenders thus to find,
A grave obscure,—unhonored,—unknown!
Ye, for whose freely, their best blood was poured!
Go, their dear sires, and children! Bid them tread
Then paste of patriot heroes—and inscure the pretext dead!

Original Novel.

MARION'S MEN.

A Romance of the South.

CONTINUED.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE OLD LOYALIST," "THE SOUTHERN WIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

"Our land is free, but true red blood,
Our leader frank and bold;
When Marion's name is told,
Our foeman paleth in his cheek,
And shuddering grows cold."

The surprise of the mansion would have been complete, but for the watchfulness of one of the sentries in an outhouse, who, hearing the distant sound of approaching horsemen, had his suspicions aroused. Without waiting to challenge, would, with him, the demonstrations of Ballfour. Their worst fears were realized when they saw the Tories dismount at the edge of a wood, a little more than a quarter of a mile from the house, and proceed to fasten their horses and examine their arms, as if preparatory to an attack upon the mansion. The sentries were instantly aroused, and stood at the upper windows on either side the great hall door, while this entrance was closed and barricaded with heavy furniture, moved from the contiguous parlors and dining room. Time for making these preparations was not gained by the delay of the Tories, in bringing the inmates of the mansion to be asleep, and therefore ignorant of his approach, lingered a few minutes to watch the scene before advancing to the attack. When finally they appeared on the lane they were received by a volley from the upper windows. Ballfour in some way had foreseen. He ordered his men to take refuge behind the neighboring shrubbery and trees, and, thus protected, to fire from there at the sentries at either of the lower windows. By following this plan the sentinels at last drove the servants almost entirely from the apartments, since no one could approach a window without three or four balls being instantly fired at him.

It was the noise of this conflict which Isabel and Emma and Ellen heard, with alarm. The same sounds, mingling in Isabel's dream, had brought the idea of a storm to her mind, while the concussion of the house, beneath the combined explosions, had been changed into the rocking of the island. At last, however, she awoke. The whole household had now long been aroused, and, dying to Mrs. Seymour's door, knelt on the outside sobbing and shrieking. Miss Seymour was clasped in her mother's arms, trembling violently as she heard the rushing of the fire arms and the shouts of the combatants. In all the mansion only Mrs. Seymour and Isabel were calm and collected; but the composure of Isabel was the more heroic, sustained, as she was, in a solitary wing, occupied only by herself and Emma.

The sentinels who had stood guard at the windows amid most of their number had been wounded and a longer defence became impossible on account of the deadly fire of the assailants. Ballfour now advanced a body of his men against the hall door. A beam was found, and brought up to be used as a battering ram. Beneath its powerful strokes the door soon gave way and the assailants rushed tumultuously into the hall. The few servants yet remaining, capable of opposing the progress of the marauders, were speedily cut down, and, in less than five minutes, the house was in the undisputed possession of the Tories. The first object of Ballfour was to secure Isabel. Beginning to mar at each door, so that none of the inmates should escape, he proceeded in person to search for his victim. In vain he traversed the rooms of the main building; they were totally deserted, all the inmates of the building having fled to the wing since the noise of Mrs. Seymour's apartment. Thither their cries soon directed Ballfour; and now he had no difficulty in extricating from the trembling crowd the information he sought. He learned that Isabel was in the opposite wing of the building; but previous to diverting his attention from the females, he ordered Mrs. Seymour's room to protect her. Then he gave the rest of the mansion up to the plunder of his followers, reserving only that portion of the right wing occupied by Isabel.

He left Ballfour and his victim standing face to face, Isabel having just recognized him in the twilight. The movement of the intruder in interposing between her and the door had awakened her distrust, but not the last feeling instead when she saw the dark and working features of her cousin, for, notwithstanding the terror it caused her conquered, he stayed much agitation. A presentiment of evil struck coldly to Isabel's heart, and she shrank back, paler than ashes, from the touch of Ballfour. A frown darkened on his face as he saw the movement, and he made a quick gesture as if he would have seized her person, but checking himself, he drew a step back towards the door, and said, with a suppressed sneer,

"You know me, then?"

Isabel trembled visibly when he advanced, but, now he had desisted speaking, her composure returned to her. The first moment of terror had passed, and her heroism now asserted its sway.

"I have not forgotten you, Ballfour!" she said—"but am surprised to see you here. Your presence, however, is a guarantee that our friends will be well treated, and for us I suspect, you are the leader of the—the assailants."

"Speak it out," said Ballfour quickly, "call us by the true name—we are traitors—that is the word you mean to pick, curdle. In times like these it is little matter what a rebel: But" he continued, with another sneer, "your patriotic kinsman Lord Seymour that Isabel moved to the door, "this is idle talk. You wonder, no doubt, what brings me here."

As he spoke, he gazed with a fierce eye on Isabel, as if he sought to read her very soul, but though a momentary paleness shot over her face, her eye did not quail before his. Her heart, however, beat wildly in her bodice. A slight pause ensued before she replied coldly,

"God only knows, Ballfour," she said solemnly, "what your purpose may be. But it grieves me to see you here at this hour, and in such a way against defenceless women at the dead of night."

A crimson flush shot across the countenance of Ballfour, and his brow darkened. His first impulse of anger, however, was to check himself. There seemed to be a struggle going on in his mind between two conflicting passions. He now curbed his up and replied,

"There is but little difference between carrying us off by force, or secretly, under cover of night, and I am in wait to shoot men down murderously as they ride along the road or sit quietly at their woodland meal. And yet the latter mode of war, as carried on by some of the subalterns of Marion, meets with my fair cousin's approval, if report speaks true."

At this bitter taunt Isabel's cheek and her proud form dilated to its utmost height. The recollection of Ballfour's cruelty to her lover at once rose up before her; and her roused spirit found vent in indignant language.

"Ay! shadow of Marion dare meet with my approval. I am no coward. Nor are the patriots you clutches guilty of cold blooded murder, or theft like your followers. Marion is honest, so, that your leaders are close of innocent blood."

Not until she had gone thus far did Isabel think of the danger into which her free speech might lead her. In the first rush of her emotion she had thought only of defending her lover from the base aspersions of Ballfour. But, in the midst of the last bitter language in the first rush of her emotion she had thought only of defending her lover from the base aspersions of Ballfour. But, in the midst of the last bitter language by the angry and threatening look of Ballfour. With her bosom heaving tumultuously, her fine eyes flashing and the consciousness of impressive of lofty indignation she stood before her captor, an angry Juno, beautiful and commanding even in her resentful passion.

As Ballfour heard her words, a tempest of passion was aroused within him. He saw that his attempt at the ton with Eglurt had been betrayed to her, and the knowledge at that, with her fiery language, and the only half restrained anger of her manner, inflamed him to the highest degree of madness. The powerful emotions which agitated him might be seen in the quivering of his cheek, the wildness of his eye, the veins, and the convulsive working of the muscles of the mouth.

"By Satan," he exclaimed, his whole frame shaking with passion, as he advanced to Isabel, and seizing her arm, rudely shook her, "it is you that have been round a desperate man, and hurried on your fate! I will tell you why I have come here; I am resolved, stooping his head and lowering his voice to the ear of the shrinking girl, "it is to right my wrongs by my own hand, and by a deviance act, to be revenged on all who have had any hand in my disgrace. I now repent not having shot for a rebel when he was in my power. Yet I have come here determined to have my revenge, rather than unbosomed by the angry and threatening look of Ballfour. With her bosom heaving tumultuously, her fine eyes flashing with the consciousness of impressive of lofty indignation she stood before her captor, an angry Juno, beautiful and commanding even in her resentful passion.

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Had Ballfour been then seen, he could scarcely have been recognized as the fiery and maddened being of the few preceding minutes. To the angry passion which had before filled his eye, and to the most stern expression of a demon, had succeeded a look of eager entreaty, while a ray of hope lit up his countenance. As he ceased speaking he kneeled and raised Isabel from her knees, and, folding his arms, bowed his head and stood before her rather as a captive than as the captor of his fresh, that so recently.

Isabel was deeply affected. The alteration in Ballfour's demeanor, had produced a like change in her own feelings and in the present impulse she was the gems, if properly cultivated, of a fortune to have found a desperate man, and turned on the last scene of Ballfour had, in part, arisen from the recklessness contempt on his love of her father's property, but the sentiment had not been wholly extinguished, which dominated him from Warren Hall, she felt that he was not without some claims for his consideration, and that, if he had been driven to desperation, he had been driven by the influence of passion. She felt that she

"Margaret S——," and Mrs. Hetty, taking the paper from her brother to be certain of the intent, J Frances, was not that the woman who did the sewing for a few weeks since ?"

Frances did not answer, her elbow was resting on the table, while her trembling hand lay pressed over her eyes; the hand and face were both colorless, and there was something in her manner that frightened the two persons gazing upon her.

That day a fashionable funeral young man came out of the door, followed by two men, bearing in a child's coffin between them—they put it in a carriage, and the gentleman stepped in after it, ordering the conductor to drive to 37 —— street. As soon as the carriage started from that gloomy dwelling, the boy was once more recovered and carried into the basement; it was suffered, ready for burial, by upon the little dead table, and close by sat a young girl muffled in a cloak of black velvet, and weeping bitterly.

The Beggar Boy was pleased by the side of his mother, and, for the first time, when no more that season, his sons were not scrutinized forth to emulate it.

"My Fanny this is a gloomy scene for you," said the young man, breaking into the weeping female, "you will take cold in this damp place."

"They must have the warm coal taverns," said the distressed girl, and her eyes filled once more as she turned around the beautiful apartment, "and I might have helped them : might, at least, have paid the price that we owned them. If I had you now but that night—if, alas, I shall never forgive myself!"

"Fanny," said the young man, taking her hand with affectionate earnestness, "you are in the first throes of terrible suffering that you have witnessed. If it has occasioned some self-reproach, some will rest, anyone it; assume like these are passing in this great city every day. Thousands read the paragraph which brought us here, and you are no more with the dead in this dismal place."

"They did not know the mournful details as we do," replied the young girl.

"And if they did, Fanny, if the touching devotion of this poor boy, the pathetic suffering, the sustenance and death of the mother were written out for the world, not by art, what would the effect be ?"

"They would be lamented, touched, excited to benevolence," replied the blind girl with beautiful remembrance.

"They might be excited to tears, perhaps, but can the details, the whole story of your Beggar Boy prompt more strongly to true giving, Alonzo? Have they the simple truth proved and sworn too as set forth in the narrator's language ?"

A hearse drove to the door, and when the coffin were carried out, Frances Henry arose, folded my cloak about her person, and went forth where, more subdued, and far more worthy of love than she had ever been in her life.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session in Trenton, on Wednesday, after a session of two days. There were 168 Ministers present, and three Bishops: Rev. Bishops Waugh, Hedding, and Morris. The following is a list of appointments for the current year :—

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.—James Harris, Presiding Elder.

Union—Levi Scott, M South, sup.; Ebenezer—J P Hagany; Salem—James Neal; Marshall—Charles Pasl—J D Onion; Western Church—W A Smedley; Trinity Church—S P Hughes; J Lyle Peirce, sup.; Mariner's Bethel—J S Taylor; Fairmount—R Berrian; Spring Garden—Samuel F Cooper; Asbury—W E Elliott; John Wesley—J Thomson, sup.; Hallsville—Wm W McMichael; ——D Dailey; H G King; J Talley, sup.; Kensington—C J Crouch; J A Roach; Green—Thos Sumpter; T C Murphy; Principle—Thos B Johnson; Susquehanna—E Reed; J W Arthur; New Holland —A W Miley; Harrisburg—A. Atwood; Hollidaysburg—J Edwards, W L Gray; Springfield—J B Avres, P J Gray; Bedford—M Greenland, J H Wyles; Columbia—Jonas Humphries; Lancaster—Robert Cleary; J P Durbin, President of Dickinson College; G R Crooks, Principal of the Grammar School.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT—S Hinson, Presiding Elder.

St George's—E J Way, E Cooper, sup ; Nazareth—Joseph Castle; Eighth Street—W Barton, J M'Farlane; Fifth Street—W Urie; Kensington—J Hemphill; St John's—A Mahaney, W Hulbert; Harmony—James Ashton; Zion—To be supplied; Columbia—L Pyrtle; Parish Street—To be supplied; Philadelphia City Mission—To be supplied; Penshill—J A Boyle; Bristol—J Argyll; Holmesburg—G Exener; Manayunk—G Lacey; Germantown—T Gallagher; Chestnut Hill—To be supplied; Lehman's Chapel, Miss.—James Harmer, J Walsh; Bethlehem—D D Lore, L Rath; Easton—Elijah Miller; Evansburg—John Johnson; Cherry Valley —H Hart; Alamuchy—To be supplied; Rockymound—W Montgomery; Sunderlinville—H D Mower; Wash Church—H E Gilbey, H K Caldwell; Pennepeck—I Ellegood; Pottsville—R W Thompson; Minersville—Conrad Crumlish; Tuscarora—Cocone; Patterson—Jas Flannary, D Tice; Norristown—E McKenne; Stroudsburg—D T Goldsmith; Bethesda Female Seminary—W H Griffith, Principal.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—H Watts, Presiding Elder.

Middletown and Cantwell's Bridge—T B Tibbin, J Wallace; new Castle—Samuel Preston; ——Le Vernon; Wilmington—J Kennedy; Cecil—W C Thomas, J Speakman; Wm Prettyman; Asbury—G Barton, D L Patterson, T Miller, sup.; Fort Delaware—J Mercer; North East—W K Gassitter; J Kennard, sup.; Elkton—S Shields; Smallwood—J Otton, G D Carter; Dover—Joseph Wood, J Lednum; Thomas; Brandywine—A John, H S Aimore; West Chester—H Mallalieu; New Castle—J L Taylor.

EASTON DISTRICT.—D Ilgenfritz, Presiding Elder.

Frederica city—J Carlisle, S C Palmer; Milford —W Quinn, one to be supplied; Dentsboro—W Connelly, one to be supplied; Carolina—J Bayne, N Bridges; J Norris, supplied; Talbot—E S Ayres, James J Henry; Easton—D M'Combs; Centreville, J Allen, A Moseley; Kent—W W Foulks, A Frend, T Smith, supplied; Millington—B F Price; Church Hill—J Bell; R K Rigg; Dorset—J Wharton; J D Long; Seaford—L Lofland, R Stuart.

SUSQUEHANNA DISTRICT—J T Thompson, Presiding Elder.

Binghamton—J T Hazzard, I R Wilbi; Cambridge —W Sharp, R E Kemp; Salisbury—T J Quigley, J A Brindle; Princess Anne—Wm Hargis, Y Bonsall; Somerset—W Mullin, one to be supplied; Accomac—D Dunn, one to be supplied; Northampton—J D Gurtis, G Hunt; Snow Hill—Hosea; Y Gray; Milton—J L Houston, one to be supplied; Lewistown—J Y Watson, J A Waugh; Centre Hall —E J Way, T Newman; Aaronsburg—S Grace, J Long.

The Next Conference will be held in the Union Church, Philadelphia, April 3d, 1844.

EXCELLENT WELL.

A private letter from Paisley, Scotland, was published a few days since in the Washington (Penn.) Reporter, giving affecting details of the starving condition of many of the inhabitants of that large manufacturing place. This startled a proportion from one of the farmers that contribution should be made from the abundance of provisions which they possessed—that they could not give. Colin M. Reed, Esq., of Washington, offered to take charge of any donations and forward them to Philadelphia to the charge of Gen. St. Clair, a resident of Paisley, whom they knew to be a worthy Scotchman. Liberal contributions of flour, bacon, beans, &c. have already been made to this benefactor fund. It is supposed the British government will remit the items.

RIO JANEIRO.

The latest intelligence from Rio Janeiro, received in New York on Friday evening, was the arrival that morning from Rio Grande, where peace was finally restored. A number of the insurgents had been taken prisoners and some of their leaders executed, and all the others had surrendered, consenting it seems to hold out longer. In the City of Rio Grande all was tranquility; business had revived, confidence was restored, and will, to all appearance, remain good for some time. In Rio Janeiro nothing of interest had occurred, except the fashionable ball of the Corps. Business was rather dull.

Items of News.

Wreckage.—A young lady of Manchester, N. H. says the Mirror, swallowed twenty-five pins and one needle, at one time, on a certain day. She had explained her cloak and carelessly placed the pins in her mouth; the needle she had used in fastening the dress and cannot her to swallow them. A physician was called, and the pins were, with great difficulty, extracted, and the needle her life was despaired of, but she is now doing well.

Considerably twenty-five cent pieces are circulating in great numbers in the West. The Cincinnati Gazette, that of a small sum upon the pretext usually by a merchant of that place, $20 were found to be counterfeit. A manufacturer, the day previous to their discovery, had counterfeited in selling to a broker some silver, found that he had taken in nearly a hundred dollars of the base coin.

New Rates of Postage.—Instructions have been received at the New York Post Office from Washington, to charge pamphlet postage on all the sheep publications of the day, issued as news. The postage on such papers remains the same—the new regulation only affects the extras.

The statistical returns of the Odd Fellows Society contained the fact, that during the past year there were only 42 communists of persons belonging to that order, out of the great number of members amounting to about 300,000.

Slander.—A verdict of $184 damages has just been rendered against William P. Cavanaugh and wife, of Boston, for slandering a widow. This should operate as a longer bridle.

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia :

Saturday Morning, April 22, 1843.

☞ Will our travelling agent, Mr. G. H. P. Town, please write us and state in what part of Virginia a letter will reach him, we have some additional accounts which we wish to put in his hands.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The next number will be issued in necessary that all outstanding accounts should be settled up as fast as possible. Will our friends who are in arrears, remit us the amount due, and thereby avoid sending their names on the list of dunning, but now we urge payment promptly.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending $5, in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post for one year, and a copy of Graham's Magazine for the same period.

For $5, three copies of United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of Lady's Book.

For $10, three copies of United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of Lady's World.

☞ The money must always be at our free of postage.

Any young man may procure a club by a little exertion, and receive the paper for his services and by another, by sending $3 in advance, will be entitled to one of the premia named.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The change in the aspect of vegetation within a few days almost realizes the fable of Aladdin's lamp so sudden and magical has been the transition. Even without going into fields for a simile, we may liken the sudden start which vegetation has taken to the sudden start which regulated a high latitude ; where without the gradual change of Spring, the host of Summer suddenly closes Winter's reign. In passing out in communication," as the Mesmerizers say. It is a fact well attested that an old gentleman who was never known but once in his life to violate the forms of etiquette, committed his second offence on Monday last. Two warm days had chilled Franklin Square into the cold grasp of the old gentleman, who, taken by surprise, remarked upon the fact to a total stranger ! Next to the comet such an event as this, is the wonder of the world.

Apropos, of the comet. It has chosen quietly to disappear, without justifying any of the terrors with which the appalling imagery of the timid. The last arrival from Europe brought, as will be noticed under our foreign head, the first remarks of the renowned Herschell upon the wandering star ; and among the intelligence expected by the Columbus, now due, not the least was looking out for the comet and its return.

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Jefferson's Head.

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LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ The following are now publishing arrangements.

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Gentlemen or Merchants, United States Post, and Lady's World of Fashion—

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, and appointed by Messrs Mosher, Jay & Smith, & H. Comstock.

SAMUEL SMITH, 170 & 172 Nassau street, Agent for Long Island, John F. John s. for Kentucky.

HENRY H. LEWIS is now acting for us in Kentucky and Tennessee.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for us for the Second Reach-Western States and Ter ritories, assisted by James K. Hyer, Thomas H. Wild, Thomas Hyer, Post.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE, collector for us in Pennsylvania, assisted by James Peters.

JAS. B. EASTON is collecting for us in Missouri, Illinois and parts of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Mr. Wm. H. Hall, of Nashville, Tenn., is duly authorized to collect money and receive subscriptions for Magazine. United States Saturday Post, and Lady's World. Single copies may also be had at his store at Nashville.

Notices of New Works.

THE LADY'S WORLD, *for May*, is already issued, embellished with a splendid mezzotint engraving, and a plate of superb fashions, colored after the last steamer. The mezzotint is called "The Favorite," and represents a lady handling a pencil, a magnificent Lawrence portrait appearing in the background. It is certainly the most beautiful magazine picture of the season, reflecting great credit on Mr. Partain, and the publishers of the Lady's World. The numbers of the magazine. The fashion plate, for this month, is eminently beautiful, and gives costumes for morning, afternoon and morning dresses, colored after the prevailing styles.

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☞ Major Noah, it is stated, is about to establish a theatrical paper in New York.

☞ The Temperance Advocate of this week, published by Samuel C. Atkinson, contains the first part of a Tract in relation to the Early Friends and Temperance. William Penn and J. Woolman, by John Fothergill, of London; being from the only copy received in this country.

☞ Appleton & Co., have published an edition of Mrs. Ellis's Women of England, at the present fashionable cheap price. It may be had of Appleton and of Godey.

☞ The third volume of the Family Library, and the ninth number of Brande, are received by Godey, Burgess & Zieber, and Perkins & Purves.

☞ Dr. Lee Blanchard have published a cheap and beautiful edition of the Poetical Remains of Miss Davidson, edited by Miss Sedgwick.

Political Intelligence.

☞ It is stated in the U. S. Gazette, that the Hon. Daniel Webster, left with the President of the United States, on the departure of Mr. Buchanan, his resignation of the office of "Secretary of State," to take effect on the first day of May, previous to which he will return to Washington. It is said that the President is looking towards Virginia for a successor. Mr. Tazewell, or Mr. Stevenson, is thought of.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The official returns of the election in the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts are as follows: Henshaw, Dem., 4,090; Hudson, W., 3,010; Crandall, Ab., 881; scat. 16. Hudson's majority, 141. The first Monday in June has been fixed by the Governor of Massachusetts, for another trial to elect members of Congress in those districts where vacancies exist.

☞ The New York Herald says:—Alderman Jeremiah Towle is just appointed by the President, Naval Officer for this port, in the place of Lawrence Lord, removed; and Mr. John S. McKibbin, Appraiser, in the place of Mr. Taylor, also removed. They will take possession to-day."

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 6th instant, after a session of about ninety days. The Revenue Bill was passed. A bill to divide the State into four Congressional Districts, has been signed by the Governor and is now a law.

☞ The Legislature of Maryland, at its late session, passed a law exempt promissory notes to the ground. It is certainly the most beautiful magazine picture of the season, reflecting great credit on Mr. Partain, and the publishers of the Lady's World. The numbers of the magazine. The fashion plate, for this month, is eminently beautiful, and gives costumes for morning, afternoon and morning dresses, colored after the prevailing styles.

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Foreign Intelligence.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER.

By four arrivals of packets at New York, since our last publication, we have received dates to the twenty-one days later than the news last published in this paper. This intelligence includes the settlement of the warlike difficulties between China and India, of much interest and importance.

Parliamentary.

Lord Palmerston is to have brought the subject of the Ashburton treaty under the consideration of the House of Commons, on the night of the 31st ult. The London dates do not come down to that day, in case what action was had. The reply of Sir Robert Peel, will be looked for with great interest.

The strength of the Ministry has been again demonstrated. The Corn Laws came before the Lords on the 16th. Lord Monteagle moved for a select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Corn Laws of the last session, but the motion was defeated by 136 to 78. A motion of similar import, in the Commons, was defeated on the same day by 226 to 132.

On the 14th, in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a statement from Mr. Grogan, that a great deal of American seed must had been imported into Liverpool, through Canada, and that if that had been true, it was contrary to the law and the decisions of the government. Provisions which had undergone any part of the process of curing, on the contrary were to be considered the productions of that country, and of the country from which they happened to be directly exported.

In the House of Lords, on the 12th, the Lord Chancellor drew the attention to the state of the law relating to persons committing crimes under the influence of insanity—and stated that a bill of this nature would be ready for the consideration of the ministers, and drawings of ships of sundry forms before the House, accompanied by a memorial praying relief from the present crisis of trade, and the consequent ruin of Mr. Webster, and that he would lay them before the House. The Government had not given any opinion on the subject. Mr. Ashburton had decided Lord Aberdeen's despatch of December, 1841—by the principles they expressed they were to be guided.

In regard to announces the death of Robert Southey, on Tuesday, March 21st, at his residence in Keswick. For some time previous his mental powers had been long prepared. For the last three years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and a tenderness of body, and was the most tender of those who had been his companions from his youth.

At the last accounts from Oporto, still further disturbances had taken place. The Queen and the Cortes, the lingness of the people to pay their taxes. The rioters were promised to parole the streets without molestation from the authorities.

Letters received at Constantinople, detailed the invasion of a mounted territory bordering on the Caspian Sea by the Persian Government; but the particular object of that invasion is not stated.

☞ Mr. Disraeli has brought forward his motion relative to the Ashburton Treaty in the House of Commons on the 24th. The debate which followed lasted the greater part of the night, and the division took last very little effect, except to display the fortunes abilities of the two great leaders.

☞ The strike of the workers on the French coast, who pillaged the works of the Rolleau and Company, had resulted in their being sent to the galleys.

For particulars, see advertisements in this and other city papers.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, No. 272 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Philadelphia by B. T. Thompson, corner 5th and Market sts., by Dr. D. Jayne, 93 South 3d st. F. Klett & Co., corner Second and Callowhill sts., and Frederick Brown, No. 2, corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts. Price, $1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

IN SENATE, April 13.—The Committee on Banks reported House Bills to allow the banks to issue small notes, and to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of Chester county.

A bill was also brought in to incorporate the Manufacturers' Fire Company.

The bill from the House to provide for an extension of emoluments on the Delaware was reported without amendments.

The amendments made by the House to the bill to prevent persons absenting themselves from their employers—except for laborers, whose claims are $50 and under—passed finally.

Mr. Penniman moved to take up his resolution to repeal the resolution for final adjournments, which was not agreed to—ayes 21.

In the House—Mr. Glenn read in his place a supplement to the Secretary and Representatives Compensation Bill.

Mr. Hutchinson, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into certain alleged corruptions in letters to Contracts, &c., on the Delaware Division, made a report, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The rest of the day was entirely taken up with the Militia case, and the remedy of his opponents for the assault on Mr. Brinton, of the State Capitol Gendarmerie investigation ended unsatisfactorily against the resolution of Mr. McGowan, and some se dent feeling in favor of it. Others were for expunging apology, &c., and others for the exclusion of the State Capitol Gendarmerie, and the editor from the House. On the question of concurring the matter with a committee appointed by the Speaker, the vote was yeas 39, nays 42. The question then recurred on Mr. McGowan himself put an end to the discussion by saying that he withdrew the call for the previous question, and was thereupon indefinitely postponed.

In SENATE, April 14.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

The House bill to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company, of Philadelphia, passed finally.

The House Bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia to Pittsburg by $10,000,000 passed third reading, with amendments, by a vote of 17 to 14.

The House Bill to amend the Militia Law was then taken up in committee of the whole.

The Senate then adjourned over.

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In SENATE, April 17.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

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In SENATE, April 18.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

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In SENATE, April 19.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

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In SENATE, April 20.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

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In SENATE, April 23.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

The House Bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia to Pittsburg by $10,000,000 passed third reading, with amendments, by a vote of 17 to 14.

The House Bill to amend the Militia Law was then taken up in committee of the whole.

The Senate then adjourned over.

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In SENATE, April 25.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

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In SENATE, April 26.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

The House Bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia to Pittsburg by $10,000,000 passed third reading, with amendments, by a vote of 17 to 14.

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The Senate then adjourned over.

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In SENATE, April 27.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

The House Bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia to Pittsburg by $10,000,000 passed third reading, with amendments, by a vote of 17 to 14.

The House Bill to amend the Militia Law was then taken up in committee of the whole.

The Senate then adjourned over.

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In SENATE, April 28.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

The House Bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia to Pittsburg by $10,000,000 passed third reading, with amendments, by a vote of 17 to 14.

The House Bill to amend the Militia Law was then taken up in committee of the whole.

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In SENATE, April 29.—The House bill authorizing the construction of steam water works, on the Schuylkill River, was read and the whole question was then taken.

The House Bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia to Pittsburg by $10,000,000 passed third reading, with amendments, by a vote of 17 to 14.

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Gems from the Poets.

THE FIRST GRAVE.

In the New Churchyard at Brompton

BY LAETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON.

A single grave!—the only one
In the unbroken ground!
Where yet the garden leaf and flower
Are lingering around.

A single grave!—yet later lies felt
How utterly alone
Is yonder hallow, were breathed for me
Not one familiar tone!

The silent stillness of those trees shut out
All but the distant sky!
The fair the lonely words speed by
Where has gardener'd with its awe,
My lip has grieved for breath,
But when were they to such as this,—
The portals of death!

A single grave!—ere half forgot
His gentle human ties,
When round the silent place of rest
A pictured kindred lies!
We stand beneath the haunted yew,
And watch each quiet trend
And in the ancient churchyard feel
Solemnity, not gloom.

The place is puzzled with hope,
The hope that lies in rest;
And human love, and heavenward thought,
And prayer feel, are there.
The wild flowers spring amid the grass
And many a mute epitaph,
Carved by affection's memory,
We write affection's name.

The golden chord which binds us all
To found, yet rest in touch
And love, and hope, and fear, unite
To bring the past again.
But rare grave is an election,
Not by the common world
Nor known for sympathy—
We stand alone.

I do not know who sleeps beneath.
Nor what his worth may be;
Whether he rested in his life,
He is at death the same:
Whether he died enlisted unconcerned,
The last bed on the bough;
Or, if some dissolved kindly
In weeping for him now.

Perhaps this a too fanciful—
Though single be his sod,
Yet not the less it has around
The presence of his God.
It may be weakness of the heart,
But yet its kindliest, best
Secret if in our selfish world
It could be less reprove.

Some gentler charities which draw
Man closer with his kind;
Those sweet humanities which make
The music which they find.
How many a better word thereof
How many a page twould save,
If we but felt the love of God
When scarcely the grave!

From the Monthlies.

FROM THE ARTIST MAGAZINE.

COURTING IN THE COUNTRY.

A Colloquy.

BY MRS. SEBA SMITH.

"Genuine art between men."—Shakspeare.

It was a bright summer afternoon, when we galloped into the tidy, brisk village of Grey. Without any acknowledged answer, we certainly were not up upon our best paces, and most approved equestrian exercise as we dashed down the principal street—indeed in the excitement of our spirits we indulged in an exercise of variety, peculiarly its own, but at which we should, either of us, have blushed singly, for our exchanged glances, which each caught from his lower as meaning—

"For looking creatures we, each not to be won every day."

Evidently, for us, or it may have been lovely, a great habitual meeting was holden in the village at the time, and every hotel, tavern or boarding house was full to overflowing; and of men with eyeless looks, grave with the solace of the home—men with genuine worth, or piercing chicanery, upon the subject of tortillas or to lumpkin; men with long speeches in their pockets, ready to be set—independent men who had put on their "Sunday best," even combed their carroty locks, and taken a perfect handkerchief on the great occasion—and now moved sonorously in stiff white cotton, and best calf shoes. What were we to those?

At first, we glanced at our modish habiliments with contrition, but, as like after life of these sketches facets come to, a backing of our horses' heads over on; and our trim boots and faultless tailor-work, grew ridiculous, and reminded us of men made in the tailor. Besides, we were a pitiful minority, and must have more good truth to sustain us, than we in that position; besides, we were hungry as pardners, which is of itself apt to impart a meeting aspect.

"Now remember that, Col., a hungry woman does not, as you women imagine, look prettier—she only looks dull."

"Wisely said, good cousin, we will dispense with that, but go on."

Well, after being ladled half a dozen times, I fear, we began to look a little less cavalierly. Then we lathered ourselves in the bathroom of the only unclaimed, and started again in tolerable style.

There was one with an armour of brass on; with whom we rode, and I wondered with my white upon the door. He looked like a gal with an arch look, as much as to say, "you didn't expect such a pretty girl, did you?" To more we did, and we were all ourselves, instantly.

"Of course, Frank, but what next?"

Why she could take only one. Here was a colonelcy, but the temptation would sack take one. But there such a pretty creature—which should stay? We declared she should decide. She laughed, and shook her head and tapped her small foot upon the floor, and her ribbons fluttered in the wind; and altogether made a pretty picture as we could wish to see. We looked interesting, I apprehend her at least looks at us; we slightly improved our position in the saddle—Richard took off his cap on account of the heat, but you reason we for fear lest it Willson emited; but then his teeth! I was grateful and saddened.

"Frank, Frank."

"True, again my word, cousin. The little beauty glanced from one to the other, laughing and timidly, and refusing to say; but at length she pointed upon your cousin Richard.

"Now cousin, spare your invention, you know, Frank. I could only say you are lying, and I will not believe the story itself. Oh! Frank, Frank, how I use we to fishing—and it is an ancient wish now?"

"I here you are out, cousin, for the women have the training of us. You think it quite incredible that the girl should choose me—though I—"

"Pah, cousin, don't look down—I fear my you more considerate, and then Richard is so handsome."

Continued that Richard—I wish I had left him in the water in the extreme."

"Well, now, do finish it, for at present the lady has just decided for quiets, and he is just perched upon his horse—listen me, cousin."

"Sit at interest, I confess."

"Well, the girl sobered, and the gentleman looked from one cousin to the other and grew a trouble in the countenance. Here sat an elderly gentleman quite close to us, and we had not heavily accounted.

Grandmother, this is—and then she laughed, and colored, and stopped short.

"Frank" said I.

Mr. Frank, Grandmother.

You, you, got him a shoe!

I think we are quite well acquainted, Jennie.

"Perfectly, I assure you."

What does he say, Jennie?

Oh! he says—It's a fine day," I interposed.

All this time a handsome youth was standing by the window, who certainly was not deaf but I heard him hasten—"Well, then," said I, "we are all old acquaintances."

Then Jennie spread the table, and all was so cosy, an unstudied air of Jennie's own making. And then she looked so pretty, and was so young, and I was half I really believe to tease for youth, when I hastened to say that I was a married man, only I let Mr. to it. I most found they were lovers, by dint of jealously, for the village beauty, and now a conquest into the bargain. Had there her coquettes not been enough of such interesting, but now to try the emotions on novice in one who had been one of singularity; and her pretty grandmother, I say laugh and cool goodness of heart. I found at once by a thousand indications of nature I had found there a mesh. Indeed Jennie was the very personification of a rustic beauty, and I wouldn't have had her otherwise for the world.

Sunday day I went to church, walked beside the horse with her basket containing her prayer book I was her escorted home closer to my ear, and her beautiful cheeks, as I pressed just visible among the curls that had lifted her bonnet.

"You make a long story, cousin Frank."

But think what a beautiful subject, Cou."

"Well, I don't remember what the sermon was about; but the singing was sublime, for Jennie had a voice like a bird. We all stood to prayers, and then I observed the handsome youth had taken his stand on the organ, and had the warmest did not. And then when church was over the men all left the house before the women, which gave them a chance to see each other, and then came out, and there was a throwing forth, and so many black shapes, and white ones, that it looked across a little shorter than you were from to New York."

George walked a little in the rear of Jennie and me, looking sullen and I dare say wished me at the North pole.

"I wish you dismissed to be, Frank; what right had you to make him unhappy, by your indiscreet attentions?"

"I can shall see, sweet Cuz, I was doing him a kindness. Those country lovers are enormously great; they let a woman feel that she has tremendous power over them, and then she misuses it, or else does something about them."

"Ah, Frank, but they are truthful and natural, and that is the only law to be prized. Your manufactured lover is no love at all."

"I dispy your prudery, Cuz. A man must be master of himself, at least in appearance, or despise in who the deep love of a woman's heart. Your whining lover is a sorry object. But to my story.

"Jennie was all day in a lark—for many at the wheel and ballads such, as we had in Perry—she played lustrin, told fortunes in tea-grounds, and seemed the very personification of contentment. The old lady busied herself in the kitchen, and George and me on the farm. We passed a delightful day enough and the rest. We talked everything but sentiment; for when I attempted that, she laughed in my face, and bade me hush such nonsense. I recited poetry, and she repeated her opera, and looked incomprehensible, and then George began to laugh, and I had relinquished.

We went to the singing school—it was a clear moonlight night. The little beauty never looked lovelier—was never in a sweeter mood, and never in a better spirits for mischief. It was one half to spite George who did not know me in the of the selfish, and I knew it—she didn't care a straw about me, and in revenge, just as we reached the door, I proposed to kiss. How the little creature's eyes flashed—she gave me a second box on the ears, and then ran into the house.

"Good night, Mr. Frank," she called as I bent her foot on the stairs.

The gentleman had gone to bed—George sat by the window—it did not command the entrance. He was certainly a very handsome fellow, and I felt sooner than he was aware of. He had tea an offhand, assured bearing, and would have been right to anything, had he not been in love. He was surly and I sat down by the opposite window.

"I am sorry you misunderstood the women, almighty well," he said, rather abruptly.

"I should not have thought in the way my ear rings. Miss Jane likes to be kissed before folks."

"To be sure she does—right, sure, smart girl she is to, only a little childish.

"I wonder you don't choose her for your wife."

"The dance take her—a fellow never knows whether she means—chiger—baby and sister of to-morrow—would be like rutching after a Jack-o-lantern. She'll laugh with any puppyjay that comes along."

"I know'd of course, Cuz."

"A palpable hit, Frank."

"And then, as for the lantern-jawed chaps of the village, what'd talk herself known with them, and never look at me."

"Is she the only pretty girl in the town?"

"Why, no, I suppose not, but—That's it, is it? I'll see."

I redoubled my attentions to Jane—George was away every night; but this only seemed to increase the vivacity of her spirits. She became familiar and frank, and half abandoned my red and lint, though the sport could not be opposed. At the end of the singing-school arrived. Jane and I were just seated, when I observed George with a very pretty girl, though not half so pretty as Jennie. She began turning the leaves of the singing book, and was a long time finding the place, but I could see her color come and go, and her red lip tremble in spite of its composure.

George played his part to perfection, and his companion was in reality quite; growing every moment more beautiful from her happiness. Poor little Jennie was in a sad way—her cheeks chalking like a sheet, and now silent, and lost in reverie.

I observed all this with a moment's unsentimental look at the moon, and thought of you, Cou, and then of Jennie.

"Oh! then that dear infidel is my friend.

Leave not me alone with her—she is too sensitive. Lest growing rancorous the budding fall,
And leave its memory of what it was.

Jennie burst into tears; after awhile she said, "come to think about it, Mr. Frank, I guess you know about love, isn't it—I never thought of it before. And then it is always sad." Poor little Jennie—it was the first of the sentimental for her, and the first girl.

I took the occasion to read her a lecture upon truthfulness—the hazard of trifling with real affection—the folly of coquetry, and the necessity of love. Even you, Cou, would have been edified, had you been heard. "Miss you are for my pains a world of sight."

The next day I expected to see her quite tender, and attentive to George—but no, the little elf was as stately as a tragedy queen; and George apparently quite unconcerned. That night she had cried her self out of her mood, for at the breakfast table she were red and swollen, and she looked quite the pale sentimental beauty. She grew jealous—gave one glance, and then the little heart-ache—and at the new moon I found her gathering clover, for love charms, and sighing—

"Now moon, new moon tell to me,
Which I am to marry?"

My approach stopped the incantation audibly, and the next morning I beheld the verbal with the first, and the name and song also. She was evidently over the principal door. I was cut-ful that George's affairs were not in the same way.

"Just I have received this paper, addressed to you, Cou, and as you are not there it was for good." This is considerate time, and I have not the heart to send it after you. Jennie is gone—left for the house of her husband—to be married. Poor little creature, I am sorry for her—I am sorry for George. I am sorry for myself.

"The result of experience, cousin?"

The Humorist.

A train of cars, on Saturday, April 1st, at Concord, passed over a man lying on the track, and severed his head from his body. The cars were stopped and the passengers got out, and the dead man's body was picked up, when it was discovered that the body was only a man's coat and vest. The person who had picked up the head came to his senses, and found in the head was a large roll of greenback, of which the blood which had been discovered upon the track proved to be the paste.

There is a brilliant and bitter reporter ascribed to the Manchester de——, one of the Lowell editors of Boston Paris, who has published into her cabin the Count de ——, who rejoins in a repartee worthy of something more than the editorial chair. Portions of being cast off by the young reporter, he has not enough to fill it, and sends it to herself; and politely your letters to me." "Do so," answered the lady, "I shall only block at their address!"

A gentleman was invited to a club supper he was on friendly terms with, to borrow an ox for a day. Being in the club room, he rose to speak, and happening to have a great sitting with him at the time, that he did not wish to expose his ignorance. Opening the door with considerable care, and after reflecting a moment, turning to the servant, he said, "Just serve, sir," said your master I'll come myself presently."

We have somewhere seen an anecdote of an old man, rather neglected by his children, who, when set at ease, who from locked over the rail to see how much water there was at the end of the ferry-paying an hour or so, he again looked over, and finding the vessel four inches deeper in the water, exclaimed—"Captain, dear! I'll pump the sea full at that rate!" The smile of four inches deep!

The New Orleans Sportsman says, The meaning of the word "last" down East is "a pocket full of money, a fast nag, handsome little wife, a good and a lovely, beautiful, fascinating and amiable girl just engaged to accompany you, and more particularly when she insists upon your putting your arm around her waist, and you feel that she can't when the road has gone to be a little uneven."

A negro boy being sent by his master to borrow a pound of lard of his neighbor, the latter inquired his message:—"Master Thompson, sends me to see some lie honour or leg a pound of long tallow; he say he got de old sow up to de pen, now; he done work 'fore last, and pay you all you owe us."

"I feel perfectly miserable this morning, Jim." "What's the matter?" "Drunk again last night, as usual." "What are you going to do about it?" "I think some of throwing my hat at the first dog I see."

Chesterfield says, never hold any one by the button, or the hand, in order to be heard; for all the people are intending to hear you, but to their own discourse, though their ears. This is good advice.

An editor having been retired by a trial for libel, declares that scrapping the disgrace from a paper of clean and decent character, the profits of which brought taste into the eyes.

Yawning may be excused by taking hold of the mouth with both hands, and pulling hard. But those upon whom the act is a practised, must not be afraid of your doing.

A contemporary says:—"We have some papers on our exchange list, the editorial articles of which are so dull that we have to be hired to read them.—they are call-more." Oh, scissors!

A writer thinks that the distance between the devil and Tom and Jerry is equal to that of the difference between "Fair Italy" and lonely fate."

"What I fancy," said Mat, "it will be a warm mild and hair and bath tonic." "Not for Mr. Brunson, I shall then be over there and be cool."

"Can you tell me, my little man, how many miles it is to Canada?" "No, child, why do you ask?" "Because my grandmother says that she is cured there."

The next foolish thing to that would be to try to be how to that tell you are able to stand erect in the presence of an honest man.

"That," inquired the schoolmaster, "what is the plural of pump?" "Twopump," shouted the smart lad in the class.

The Afghans call themselves "Beni Israel," children of Israel, and they number 7,000 in the town of Cochin. They say they were translated by Nebuchadnezzar, after the overthrow of the temple, to the neighborhood of Bezaneza, a town west of Cabul, and lived in Asia till they were converted to Mohammedism. They have all the appearance of Jews, and retain the Hebrew custom of the youngest brother marrying the widow of the elder. The question of their descent is, however, considered a doubtful one.

Jacob Sharpe, whose name is conspicuously connected in the newspaper annals of the day, announces, in the name of Shah Kamran, an Afghan monarch, having his capital at Herat, nearer the borders of Khorassan. This Kamran, some years since, put to death his Vizier, Futteh Khan, in a fit of jealousy. Upon this the brothers of the Vizier rebelled, and succeeded in gaining possession of a great part of the country. Their alliance was entered by Shah Kamran, a powerful monarch, and by his uncle Shah Shoojia, and the proposed object has been to assist the just indignation of the brothers of the Vizier, and to reinstate the authority of the ancient dynasty in the country. The Afghans are a fine race of habitants, situated south-east from Herat and southward from Cabul, and extending southward from each city, is one of the principal places possessed by the brothers. Cabul was another of their cities.

Herat has been also penetrated by a British gentleman named Stirling, who gave it as his opinion that a European army would meet with considerable difficulties in attempting to invade the Affghan territories. Our facts are chiefly gained from the letter of Lieut. Burns, who made a similar journey two or three years afterwards.

WILDERNESS IN NEW YORK

"Strange as it may seem to those who are accustomed to the sight of brick, the refinement, and the advanced civilization of the 'Empire State,' there are districts in this same district of a few miles of a thousand square miles, lying in loneliness, fresh as it first came from the hand of God, and almost unvisited by man. It is all clad forests of great trees, and the streams rushing only out by the tempest, the screams of the entranced dwellers in its depths. Here and there a little clearing, a few acres of the trees finds game, such as in long gone times the red man found to do chase. It is still a hunter's paradise, embosomed in mountains, now lying calmly in the sunlight of the sun, and the trout love indeed into rivers, when

"The tempest stoneth from the steep,
Or the echoes of the thunder."

"Travellers who would wander through it, must be well provided with guides, and have ample stores and chance for food and lodging. No one lives there—the whole is a vast, solitary wilderness, unbroken by man—[yet it is one night]—except stations even that the fate of the adventurous Governor has not yet been forgotten.

"Still this great solitude is quick with life;
Myriads of insects, gnats of the air, and
They flutter over gentle quadrupeds,
And birds that start from the bush at the fear of man.
Are here and sliding reptiles of the ground.
Wonderful beauty!

"This vast wild region is inhabited by many animals that are found in the more settled parts of the State. The bear, the cougar, the panther, the wolf, the deer, the moose, and the beaver, are among its mountains. Arctic birds, too, that are never known farther south, are seen in abundance. The wild pigeon darkens the air as it flies in the small square miles. The western district is eminent for its fishing and game, and has also a high degree of zoological interest.

Choice Selections.

MESMERISM.

The following *pro Expert*, purporting to be a note from Timothy Goslin to the Editor of the London Medical Gazette, is copied from a late number of that journal:

Sir,—I feel assured that you and every friend of humanity will rejoice with me at the truly valuable discovery which has lately been made in Germany, by which such pain as will be saved to all the members of our fellow creatures who are now suffering excruciating agonies from disease. The discovery was made by the learned Professor Phylloxera, in the celebrated University of Bonn. It is well known that the Professor has been long engaged in the most profound researches in every known science, while he has also been one of the great luminaries of Germany for a score of years. The question before the meeting of both these operations, that has formed a subject of investigation with the digestive organs, so as to render them quiescent as long a period as may be necessary or desirable, and which could be done with perfect safety and quite unconsciously; and when food is required, he could then excite the organs to their healthy functions, when by employing a certain process to be described, the food would be digested in a very short space of time, and with perfect safety. The Professor has known the Professor's room of many a man, and placed them upon the table in a state of dark despair. Oh! any a woman, before she saw the operation, would have fainted away, and died, and, cherishing the one idea of that tasteful time, would have kept alive the memory of the whole process; and though she may be the injured, not the guilty party, she would be the first to acknowledge in a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love, a quality to which the heart of man will refuse to bow to touch hostile words, a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart would be softened by the touch of man will refuse to her thereon, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in unalloyed bliss. Such, sir, would be the happy source of comfort and the spring of joy.—Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

C. G. Eastman, Esq., of the Vermont *Spirit of the Age*, is one of the cleverest gentlemen connected with the press. Almost every number of his paper contains humorous, sentimental or satirical articles. Some time last, twenty years ago, would have made a poet's reputation, but now it is only a matter of course. Some of his productions are from the pen of Mrs. Eastman, who is also a contributor to the columns of the Boston Post. Here are a few stanzas from

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST
Shall Endure unto the End.

BY C. G. EASTMAN

The skies are clouded and the sleet
Drives at the window all the day,
And piled along the narrow street
The huge drifts block the traveller's way
With freezing hands and weary feet
Soon winter, still thy reign is here,
Thy breath is on the atmosphere.

The merchant sits in his counting room
Here long shall last and thousand wait
For the department it is time
To close the doors and shut the gate
Of lands and other lands to come
Of scanty waters by the way.
The speculator sits in the cave,
And calculating if anything
Among the grocers will pay.

Still does set heading over the screens
The spirit sketch'd plans
And sleeping with the mouse cold breeze
Farmers' children
Of Annual wants in heart or night
Of Annual wants in heart or night
The valleys still are cold and white,
And relentless storms are here.

Yet does shall leave the day, soon child
Of summer, come, they shall return
Soon from the town to mother earth,
Shall come the genial rain
Bring on hour or so, he again looked over, and finding the vessel four inches deeper in the water exclaimed—"Captain, dear! I'll pump the sea full at that rate! The smell of four inches deep!

The New Orleans Sportsman says, The meaning of the word "last" down East is "a pocket full of money, a fast nag, handsome little wife, a good and a lovely, beautiful, fascinating and amiable girl just engaged to accompany you, and more particularly when she insists upon your putting your arm around her waist, and you feel that she can't when the road has gone to be a little uneven."

A negro boy being sent by his master to borrow a pound of lard of his neighbor, the latter inquired his message:—"Master Thompson, sends me to see some lie honour or leg a pound of long tallow; he say he got de old sow up to de pen, now; he done work 'fore last, and pay you all you owe us."

"I feel perfectly miserable this morning, Jim." "What's the matter?" "Drunk again last night, as usual." "What are you going to do about it?" "I think some of throwing my hat at the first dog I see."

Chesterfield says, never hold any one by the button, or the hand, in order to be heard; for all the people are intending to hear you, but to their own discourse, though their ears. This is good advice.

An editor having been retired by a trial for libel, declares that scrapping the disgrace from a paper of clean and decent character, the profits of which brought taste into the eyes.

Yawning may be excused by taking hold of the mouth with both hands, and pulling hard. But those upon whom the act is a practised, must not be afraid of your doing.

A contemporary says:—"We have some papers on our exchange list, the editorial articles of which are so dull that we have to be hired to read them.—they are call-more." Oh, scissors!

A writer thinks that the distance between the devil and Tom and Jerry is equal to that of the difference between "Fair Italy" and lonely fate."

"What I fancy," said Mat, "it will be a warm mild and hair and bath tonic." "Not for Mr. Brunson, I shall then be over there and be cool."

"Can you tell me, my little man, how many miles it is to Canada?" "No, child, why do you ask?" "Because my grandmother says that she is cured there."

The next foolish thing to that would be to try to be how to that tell you are able to stand erect in the presence of an honest man.

"That," inquired the schoolmaster, "what is the plural of pump?" "Twopump," shouted the smart lad in the class.

The Afghans call themselves "Beni Israel," children of Israel, and they number 7,000 in the town of Cochin. They say they were translated by Nebuchadnezzar, after the overthrow of the temple, to the neighborhood of Bezaneza, a town west of Cabul, and lived in Asia till they were converted to Mohammedism. They have all the appearance of Jews, and retain the Hebrew custom of the youngest brother marrying the widow of the elder. The question of their descent is, however, considered a doubtful one.

Jacob Sharpe, whose name is conspicuously connected in the newspaper annals of the day, announces, in the name of Shah Kamran, an Afghan monarch, having his capital at Herat, nearer the borders of

Serious Reading.

"LET GOD BE GOD."

There is much in the expression—it is full of meaning. It is a sentiment which we acknowledge in his right to reign, and sequences in his government.

We have been influenced by such God's government and set up wills in opposition to his, it is utterly impossible for them to be happy. God has a number of things, sentiment and sequence, some and effect, that always be done. We have found this to be contested by an incident which gave rise to the above expression:

A young man of much promise, as only son, the hope of the house of Adams, left home in the freshness of youth, with heartiest hopes on a western tour. As he left his paternal home, a father's eyes, and a mother's anxiety followed him. Their anticipations of his success and future career were bright. He was the object of his journey had been accomplished, and he actually on his way home. But just as they were expecting to see him, not knowing but every one who approached their dwelling might be he, the heart-rending intelligence came that he had sickened and died on his way home, a stranger, in the midst of strangers. The blow to the parents was severe in the extreme; it seemed more than supportable.

Being invited to visit the family in company with a friend, I was shown to the guest chamber. Arose kingly we must. It was emphatically a house of mourning. They seemed like Rachel, weeping for children, and would not be comforted, because he was not. They deeply regretted that their son had left home, and lamented that if this or that had not been done, he might have been spared. Weeping for him, they refused to be comforted. Wiping the tears from his eyes, being deeply affected at their sorrow, I said to them, "Let God be God." Immediately I felt condemned for the expression.

In order to be happy under God's government, our volitions must harmonize with his. A son lays down his father's authority in his counsels, and becomes a wanderer and a waif of peace; so it is with us in regard to God's authority. We cannot be happy unless we let God reign and exercise all those prerogatives which are his own. It is only by so doing that there is no true happiness in nonconformity to the will of God, there is a severe conflict in the heart between the will of God and the disposed. Yes, indeed, there is happiness in true submission—it is found there alone where it has been found.

"How sweet to be allowed to pray
To God the Most High,
With filial love and trust to say,
Oh, God, thy will be done!"

New York Evangelist.

EARLY RISING.

A single dew-drop, however small, furnishes in torn gems of all imaginable colors, and a single ray of sunshine; shifting the eye a little it becomes an emerald; then a ruby; and lastly, when viewed at a certain angle, it is found to possess a drop of the splendor of a diamond. But to obtain all the beauties of the gem, it must be gazed at in the sunrays of the morning, when the beams of the newly risen orb are not nearly level with the surface of the earth; this is the time when the morning birds are in their greatest freshness, and when all nature is sending forth its sweetest incense. There is something peculiarly arousing and strengthening to the mind in the contemplation of the beauties of spring; and were we always wise enough to avail ourselves of it, it would contribute much to our health to present the labors of the most diligent life might be performed. There is an awakening in the very air we breathe, which cannot be felt at any other of the day, and they who miss the go heavily about them, and lose the best part of the morning's enjoyment, are of one who sees the sun rise. When, too, we take the day by the sunrise, we can accomplish in a very short space of time, and whatever may be our profession or occupation, we shall find it to perform them, to cultivate our minds, and to worship our Maker, with more ease and satisfaction than we can possibly experience at any other time.—*R. Medley.*

The Wife.—It needs not guile to break a husband's heart; the absence of counsel, the meetings of kindness, the tenderness of sympathy, and the neglect of fashion scared and deserted hearth—these, and numbers unspoken, unthought of, unobserved by the husband, have the heart's core of many a man, and planted there bitterness and the worm and the gall of dark despair. Oh! any a woman, before she saw the operation, would have fainted away, and died, and, cherishing the one idea of that tasteful time, would have kept alive the memory of the whole process; and though she may be the injured, not the guilty party, she would be the first to acknowledge in a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love, a quality to which the heart of man will refuse to bow to touch hostile words, a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart would be softened by the touch of man will refuse to her thereon, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in unalloyed bliss. Such, sir, would be the happy source of comfort and the spring of joy.—Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

The Traveller.

AFFGHANISTAN.

We believe that Affghanistan has been but partially known to the British public, especially since the last sight or ten years. Though the seat of many wars, and the scene of many battles, it has not attracted to be inhabited by a wild and uncivilized race. The Affghans are divided into two great classes, the one of the population are fierce and treacherous, and the other are more peaceful and civilized. The latter is quite extensive, occupying the greater part of the upper territory. Herat, which is the capital of one hundred miles in length and one hundred and fifty in breadth, and contains a population of 100,000 souls. It is watered by the Indus and its tributaries. The northern portion is mountainous and rocky, the variety of climate and productions of which is peculiar to mountain regions. Cabool, or Cabul, is the capital of the province of the same name, and of Jalalabad, between which the destruction of the British army was effected, is also within its boundary. They are about ninety miles apart, situated in a valley, and are both of long date, being furthest west and most elevated. Between the two, and about three miles from the latter, is a pass at the boundary between the hot and cold regions, and the mountain passes, from that and more distant, the people of the plains descend to spend the summer and the rest of the population at all seasons.

Cabul is a noisy and populous city, situated at an elevation of 6000 feet, or 11,000 above ordinary but it, above the level of the sea. It is a place of much trade, and has many manufactures. The population is 60,000 people, and the populace between the city and Jalalabad, which is 90 miles in extent. The most lucrative of the trades of Cabul is that of the dyers, who are very numerous. They are about sixty in number, all of whom are Hindoos, and are said to be very skilful in their art. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and silk goods, and the latter are of a very superior description. The cotton goods are also of a good quality, and are made into dresses, which are worn by the females. The manufacture of shawls is also carried on to a considerable extent, and they are said to be equal to those of Cashmere. The manufacture of arms is also carried on, and the matchlocks are of a very superior description. The cutlery is also of a good quality, and is made into knives, which are worn by the males. The manufacture of gunpowder is also carried on, and is said to be of a very superior description. The cutlery is also of a good quality, and is made into knives, which are worn by the males. The manufacture of gunpowder is also carried on, and is said to be of a very superior description.

BURNS.

The following, from the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, vol. iv., for 1829, will be found to be of interest to the readers of Burns:

Treatment of Burns by the Application of Flour.—Dr. Alexander Ure has published a communication in the London Medical and Physical Journal, for March, 1829, on the subject of burns. This mild substance, he says, has been employed with success in the following cases:

1. In a case of extensive burning of the face, neck, and breast, by the explosion of gunpowder, the application of flour was followed by the most complete relief from pain, and by a speedy cure.

2. In a case of burning of the hand, by the explosion of gunpowder, the application of flour was followed by the most complete relief from pain, and by a speedy cure.

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